

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office: 106 N. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
 Advertising Office: 106 N. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
 Telephone: 106 N. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
 By Mail: One Six Three One
 Postage Paid: Year \$10.00
 Daily with Sunday: \$10.00
 Daily without Sunday: \$8.00
 Sunday edition only: \$2.00
 Weekly (Wednesday): \$1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg: One Week
 Daily with Sunday: \$1.00
 Daily without Sunday: \$0.75
 Sunday only: \$0.25

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1912.

KEEPING ROOSEVELT ALIVE.

The disgruntled and defeated political doctors of the country meet in consultation to-day in Chicago with the ultimate purpose of infusing nitroglycerine into the political career of Theodore Roosevelt to keep it alive. The Third Party is an heroic remedy that will avail naught; its base has never been effusive and it will not be now. Political parties form themselves around and battle themselves upon principles and not persons. Political parties express public opinion and not private lust for office.

Political parties have heretofore differed with each other as to issues rather than individuals. They have disagreed as to interpretations. They have not perpetuated personal grudges. They have not based their titles to existence upon claims of fraud. They have not denied that majority rule. They have not considered any individual necessary to them or to the nation.

The Third Term Party is not a party of issues, but the party of an individual. The man that it serves up is the most of one man's personal defects its purpose is the satisfaction of one man's grudge. It requires of applicants for membership only that they subscribe to the belief that the President of the United States is a scoundrel and a highbinder, and that the Bill Monroe can be defeated only by larceny. The Third Term Party defines the result of a nomination, not as what it was, but what the Third Term Party desired it to be. The main plank of the Bill Monroe platform is that 151 votes is a majority over 501.

The Third Term Party is the first in the United States to have its end come before its means. Other parties have met to consider men and measures, but the Bill Monroe campaign is simply to put the based on the willingly repudiated. The platform and the candidates are ready-made. The demonstration is all packed-up, even the enthusiasm is put and the cheering cord and dried.

The Third Term Party is a party of personalities. It seeks to reestablish a "Government of Me, by Me and for Me." The Bill Monroe party throws its hat into the ring to-day.

VIRGINIA'S FIRST GOOD ROADS DAY.

Patrick county next week will be the pioneer in a new sort of good roads movement in the Old Dominion. The people of that county have set aside August 15 as "Good Roads Day," and in every section of the county will then be a full day's work to the improvement of the highways. For ten hours every progressive citizen of Patrick—of that means almost all—will be kept toward constructing better roads in place of the almost impassable ones now in existence. The public roads there have suffered terribly from the rains of the spring and summer and the damage done has aroused the citizens to a realization of the need of better highways. The Board of Supervisors, the judges of the Circuit Court of Patrick county and Governor Mann have all joined in proclaiming a "Good Roads Day," and the proclamation has found the ready support of the Stuart Farmers' Association and the Farmers' Union. To Dr. H. S. Martin, more than a quarter of a century a practitioner in Patrick, must be given the credit for originating the movement. It is understood that on the day set all business houses, mills, shops and other establishments, and all professional men and men in trades will suspend business so that every man in Patrick can take his part off and contribute a good day's work to good roads. Sixty-three citizens of Stuart have already promised to work, and some have promised their teams in addition. At a preliminary to the day's campaign, Mr. Smith of the Highway Commission, will confer with and address the people of Patrick on August 6, and he will discuss with them the best plan to pursue in the work.

When the people of Iowa could build a road across their State in one day, it seems altogether possible that the people of progressive Patrick could in the same time put the roads of their county into shape. If they succeed in this advanced plan, they will make their hauling of crops easier, their traveling over the roads more comfortable, their transportation of farm products cheaper, their schools more accessible to their school children, their social intercourse more general, and their happiness and prosperity greater. If they make this "Good Roads Day" idea a go, they will also stimulate other counties to like action. Their public spirit, their progressiveness and their genuine endeavor to further the common good will be limited in the other counties of the Old Dominion. Their example of striving for the commercial, social

and religious welfare of all the people will sow its seed in a hundred other places and help the cause of good roads throughout the State of Virginia. If the people of Patrick succeed, the people of other counties will feel that they must also succeed.

The Times-Dispatch thoroughly indorses the policy to be tried out in Patrick and commends the patriotic people of that county for their initiative in this new method of solving an old problem. Nor is it out of place to congratulate the Stuart Enterprise for the splendidly strenuous manner in which it is supporting "Good Roads Day," for that progressive weekly is devoting practically all of its news and editorial space to the project. Were there more weekly editors like W. G. Hyton and more weeklies like the Enterprise, the people in the mud-tacked counties would be aroused to pull together for better highways as a means to achieve their own larger prosperity.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The next President of the United States might well undertake, as a proof of his broad vision and constructive genius, to lay down an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine that will represent the attitude the American people at heart desire to take in the matter of foreign extensions of power on the Western Hemisphere. He might well undertake to answer the questions that are asked at home and abroad: What is the Monroe Doctrine? In how far do the people support it? Upon what fundamental principle is it based? As at present formulated, the famous doctrine is becoming more and more a possible menace to our international peace. Its new assertion by a Senate resolution brings it to light once more, not in its fine and traditional form of a demand that the New World be permitted to work out its problems of government in its own way, but as a portable torch with which jingoism can stir up war fever, and as a chip on the shoulder that other nations are arrogantly requested to take note of.

The Monroe Doctrine can be defined in two very different ways. It has an economic meaning and a human meaning. It may be the demand that outsiders recognize our commercial rights in our own territory. It may mean that the United States guarantees to the world that the hemisphere it dominates is dedicated to democracy, and that no interference with the methods of democracy will be tolerated. In both cases, there comes in the issue of whether the Monroe Doctrine is intended to protect the lesser countries, or to protect the United States from ourselves. Whatever of all possible meanings can be attached to this international declaration, it would be well in the cause of peace, and for the assurance of our own future actions, to let all parties be clearly apprised of its final import.

We doubt whether the people know what they want to imply by the Monroe Doctrine, or how far they are ready to back it up. But it cannot be denied that there is always the possible challenge by a European power bent on extending its commercial sphere. Nor can it be doubted that such a challenge would mean either armed retaliation or a withdrawal of the principle. We attempt to decide nothing of this issue. But we affirm most gravely that if, as seems highly probable, our whole system of foreign relations is to be based on the Monroe Doctrine, it would be well to understand exactly what fundamental and permanent significance is given to it. It cannot be a bit of superficial phraseology. It must be made to mean what we intend to stand for in working out the destiny of all the Americas.

WILSON AND LABOR.

Through the spectacles of some of the editors of foreign birth, notably Poles and Southern Europeans, certain Republican leaders have found in certain remarks Woodrow Wilson made touching undesirable immigrants "evidence" that the Democratic candidate for President is a foe to the laboring man and "possesses no sympathy with the toiling classes." Truly a remarkable discovery, but still more remarkable is it that they did not also discover such corroborative support of the "evidence" that Mr. Wilson is inimicable to the working man and the toiling classes as is embraced in his career as Governor of New Jersey. Their failure so to do argues most pertinently, almost unparaphrasable, the lack of investigation and unaccountable neglect of detail.

Notwithstanding we have no sympathy with their cause, we feel so deeply for them, on account of their amenability to criticism for their short-sightedness or oversight, that we are constrained to bear them a helping hand by adding a little of the detailed but none the less potent corroborative evidence after said. Moreover, another compelling consideration with us is the duty of fully enlightening the public and preventing it from becoming the victim of a half truth, which is worse than a falsehood.

A part of the record of New Jersey under the leadership and the influence of Mr. Wilson is this: The passing of an employees' liability and compensation act; legislation inhibiting employment of children during school hours and at night, and providing for a fifty-eight hour work week; a measure for the protection of workmen from destructive fires, noxious gases and draughts in factories; provision for establishing a cent-hour day for State, county and municipal work; and enactments instituting a semi-monthly pay roll for railway employees; setting a sanitary standard for bake-shops; regulating employment agencies and stopping contract labor

in penal institutions. This, as we have indicated, is only a part of the detailed record sustaining the concrete evidence, so to speak, of Woodrow Wilson's enmity to the laboring man and lack of sympathy for the toiling masses, revealed to our Republican friends in their study of the Democratic nominee's observations on undesirable immigrants; but it is sufficient to prove that their friends missed a golden opportunity to clinch the "evidence"—by utterly annihilating it.

And by the way, when it comes to what Mr. Wilson really did say regarding undesirable immigrants, we are reminded that there is a story that on one occasion, way back yonder, a judge of an English nisi prius court warned witnesses against testifying to anything they saw through "opaque" glass, as such glass was likely to distort the vision and the objects seen. Since our Republican friends saw in Mr. Wilson's deliverance specific mention of Irish and Northern European immigrants who were not mentioned at all or even implied, the suggestion is that possibly the spectacles of the foreign born editors through which they were looking were made of the same sort of deceptive glass. However, that is another story from the one that, owing to the progressive though conservative administration of Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey has in the last two years done more than she had in the preceding seventeen for the amelioration of the condition of the toiling classes, thus leaving those who would impute the impression that the Democratic nominee is not the friend of labor not a leg to stand on. Woodrow Wilson's career of practical constructive statesmanship is so absolutely destructive of all contention to the contrary that no workman who has taken the trouble to acquire even the most elementary knowledge of it can fail to recognize, and in duty to his fellow workmen concede the fact.

TWENTIETH CENTURY SCHOOLS.

Through the land at this season parents are searching their hearts with earnestness and devotion to plan for another year of school life for their children. It is, in fact, the one supreme question for a democracy. It means the betterment of the race. It means the development of the individual. It means the ultimate solution of all temporary questions with which twentieth century life is vexed. In the concrete, if there are 10,000,000 children spending this year in schools, it means that 10,000,000 years of human life are being spent. Is it wonderful then that prayers and misgivings accompany the search? Is it strange that all thinkers and all men of hope put the question of education above the hours of banking reform, of trust regulation, of tariff reduction, even of national wealth and the bounteous gifts of the soil? This is no small query that a weary and failing mother puts to herself as she makes buttonholes in new school clothes. It is the very heart of her heart's life. What shall this little one be taught? And how shall it be taught? To be wiser and happier than I?

If there be any certain answer to her quest at all, it must be that the new generation shall somehow be taught to really be wiser and happier. No education that does not mean these ends is of any value. No education that means merely the prolongation of another existence through a span of years as a barren physical fact is true education. For education means training. It gathers all the young of the coming years together and leads them a little farther along toward some noble and distant goal. This is what the twentieth century school must do. If it fails, not all its bright corridors, its pictures, its laboratories, its playgrounds, its manual training and its games, can justify their existence. It stands to be judged on a single fact: that the little children have life and have it more abundantly.

BASEBALL AS A CIVILIZER.

Our little brown ward in the Philippines takes to the public school with reasonable zeal, but he takes to our game of baseball with hobbling enthusiasm. The national game of the Philippines used to be cock-fighting, but cock-fighting is already shewing its end, and the national game of our country and its chief colonial dependency will soon be identical. The good American game has taken such a hold on the youthful Filipino that it is recognized as "a distinct influence in the civilization of the natives."

A member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, of course, everybody knows that when it comes to supplying newspaper copy that institution has the highest batting average—has lately returned from the fields to say that everywhere baseball is played the morale and living of the people are better and the general health of the nation superior. Until the last and ball were imported the Philippines were not fond of exercise, but now every Filipino boy in fact of the game. Every village will soon have its nine and every city its amateur league, and soon there will be a National and an American League in the Philippines will know enough to call the umpire a "robber" and the "dipno" merchants will have enough advertising sense to put up "15 to the better who hits this spot" signs, who know but that some day Laron and Micanino will be names as familiar to the fans as Detroit and Philadelphia.

There should be no surprise that Woodrow Wilson is conducting a practical campaign. All his men are practical according to T. H. who admits he is both the biggest and most practical of them all.

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Altitudes in Richmond.

Will you give the elevation of these three points in Richmond: the old post-office, the corner of Seventh and Franklin, the corner of Floyd and Madison?
 N. H. HAM.
 Above mean high tide, in the order you give, the elevation of the street level is 97 feet, 142.5 feet, 216.7 feet.

Old Braxton Home.

Are you not mistaken in the statement that the old Braxton home occupied the block bounded by Second and Third and Broad and Marshall? Mr. Archibald Thomas bought the property corner of Second and Marshall and extending east to Third. The Richardson family in the nineteenth century, and his family occupied the place until about eleven years ago.
 A. J. DUFF.
 "Richmond in Bygone Days," edition of 1896, page 83, has: "On the north side of Broad, between Second and Third Streets, yet stands a wooden building (and most of the date were) the former residence of the Braxtons, whose influence embraced the square. We relied upon this for the statement made, our correspondent is right as to the Thomas residence, extending east to Third. The record shows transfer from William Hyde's agent to Foster from him to Hancock, from Hancock to Graham, and from him to Archibald Thomas."

LIKES RED-HEADED HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Francis Has Had Two and Is Thinking of a Third.
 New York, August 4.—My first husband was red-headed. I intend to have a red-headed husband as long as I live. As soon as I am freed by divorce I will get another one. He will be red-headed. I can be married a week after I get a divorce. I have 100 applications on my waiting list now, and a red-headed policeman heads the list.

This declaration was made in the City Court, yesterday afternoon, by Mrs. Margaret Rose Rice Francis, twenty-four years old, who had her husband, Thomas A. Francis, arrested for non-support. It followed a statement by Francis that he intended to get a divorce. The case against him was adjourned till Wednesday.

Mrs. Francis's first husband, Ernest Rice, from whom she was divorced at Greenwich, Conn., two years ago, after a married life of five years, is now in Saginaw, Mich., with their two children.

LET JUDGE HANFORD RESIGN.

House to Drop Proceedings in View of Jurist's Action.

Washington, August 4.—The committee of Representatives which took testimony against Federal Judge Cornelius Hanford, in Seattle, Wash., recommended to the House Judiciary Committee that the impeachment proceedings be dropped and that President Taft accept the judge's resignation. The President had delayed action on the resignation to await the committee's action.

DIES AFTER FORTY-DAY FAST.

Eighty-One-Year-Old Man in Lynn, Mass., Starves to Death.

Lynn, Mass., August 4.—G. Edward Hanlan, eighty-one years old, died at the home of his son, Robert Hanlan, 14 Bond Street, after a forty days' fast. During this period Hanlan subsisted on water which he drank in small quantities. He lost 10 pounds in weight and was reduced to a living skeleton. While fasting Hanlan kept to his bed, and for the last few days was so weak he was unable to move or to speak above a whisper. Four weeks ago Hanlan was taken up by his physicians, who declared that he could live only a few days longer. For days previous he had eaten as solid food. His wife, sixty-nine years old, was overcome while caring for him and died at his bedside.

TRY TO FREE ALLGOL.

Habeas Corpus Writ for Man Who Bullied Jersey Spite Fences.

Long Branch, N. J., August 4.—An effort to secure freedom for friends to have James M. Allgol, who built the Jersey Spite Fence, released from the State Prison, in which he was committed ten days ago. A writ of habeas corpus, issued at the instance of W. J. Leonard, of Atlantic Highlands, will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Garrison at Jersey City Monday morning.

CUDAHYS REUNITED NOW

Family Completely Reconciled With Arrival of the Four Children.

Kansas City, Mo., August 4.—The reunion of the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Cudahy was complete today, when the four children arrived from the State Prison, where they had been in the custody of their grandmother, Mrs. Maud Cudahy.

Abe Martin

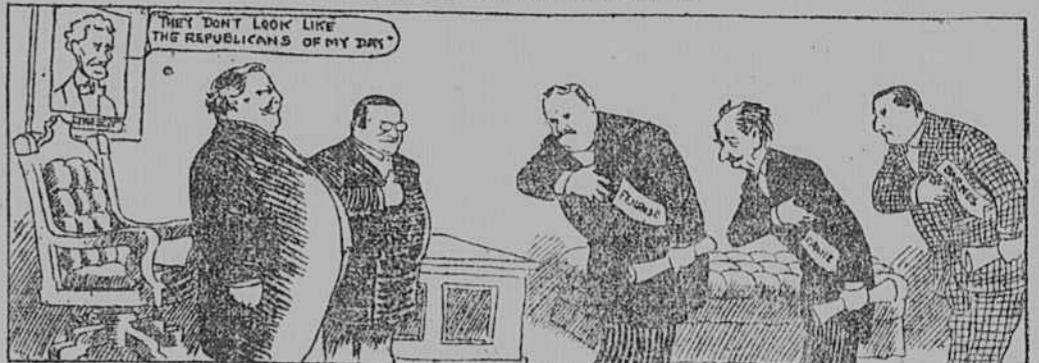


You kid got a pretty fair idea of some folks by the way they express themselves. Some folks seem to get clean above life on a technicality.

NOTIFYING PRESIDENT TAFT.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1912, By John T. McCutcheon.)



Mr. President, we have come to notify you of your nomination. The Republican convention, in response to the wishes of the people, selected you as the party's standard bearer, amidst scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. Whenever your name was mentioned the applause was tremendous. From Maine to California the voice of the people, rising in volume until it became a hurricane of sound, has proclaimed its indorsement of your superb administration. The nation is aflame with enthusiasm for you!



A chorus of millions of eager voices roars the mighty slogan, "We want Taft!" Never in history has a statesman's personality so captured the devoted allegiance of a nation's people. The names of "Taft and Sherman" set countless hearts beating with loyal fervor and stir the blood to a fever of ardent adoration. You are the idol of the people! They all want you! Why, it was only last week that we had a letter to that effect, and the week before we had two. And so it goes! Thundering throughout the land—a relentless appeal!



Your splendid record has enshrined you in the hearts of a grateful people. When the downtrodden hear the name of "Taft" or "Sherman" they sing a hymn of praise and rejoicing. The struggling wage earner, toiling in dark places, will not soon forget your noble stand in relation to the tariff bill; the farmer—the husbandman of the great fertile areas—will not soon forget your splendid fight for the repressed, but the trust-bred people will not forget the way your administration strangled the Standard Oil trust and left it crushed and powerless as it is today. Everywhere you hear of men proclaiming their intention of voting for you. I heard of one only day before yesterday, and a friend of mine told me of another a few days ago. When the last ballot is cast in November, and the votes are counted you will be surprised at the result. The people spoke in 1910. They spoke in the same terms from Maine to California in 1912, and they will speak again in November, 1912. An enormous vote will be cast, and as surely as day follows night many of them will be cast for Taft and Sherman.

MURDERS INCREASE; FEW ARE PUNISHED

Since Slaying of Gambler Rosenthal, American Prison Association Has Been Compiling Figures.

New York, August 4.—Recent crimes of violence, including the conspiracy resulting in Herman Rosenthal's death and the atrocious murders of two little girls, Julia Connors and Mary Harbuto, have aroused the American Prison Association, which is compiling a pronouncement against the courts.

"In New York City last year there were 119 cases of homicide, while in London, with a far greater population, there were only nineteen," says the report of the Prison Association, which is being compiled by the Court of Manhattan, and is being sent to the American Prison Association's committee on criminal procedure. Then he adds: "In the United States punishment for crime is slow and uncertain. In England it is swift and certain."

These recent crimes in New York City, which have stirred the country and caused comment in European newspapers, will be the subject of a special report by the Prison Association, advance sheets of which indicate that criminal procedure in the courts is to blame for the prevalence of such outlaws.

"Ten thousand homicides, crimes of violence, committed in the United States each year," says the head of the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, who is a leading criminologist active in the Prison Association, "one hundred and fifteen homicide crimes were committed in Chicago in 1909. Twenty of the same kind of crimes were committed for the same time in London, and London is four times the size of Chicago."

"Homicidal crime in the United States has increased 40 per cent since 1880. Thereof, the ratio of convictions is less than 10 per cent. The same ratio for Germany is 95 per cent. Homicidal crime in the United States exceeds the total of that of any ten civilized nations, outside of Russia."

From these and other statistics being compiled, and by Judge De Courcy's significant comparison with England, it is apparent to criminologists that the Prison Association intends to show that the courts are largely to blame for the prevalence of crime.

Nearly thirty persons are murdered each day in the United States, excluding Alaska and the inland dependencies. Not one murderer in four in the United States is brought to trial, according to the association's statistics, and not one in twenty-five of those brought to trial receives a death sentence.

One commentator on these figures reduces it to the parlance of the race track betting ring by declaring: "If you commit a murder it is better than a three to one shot that you will never be brought to trial. If you lose that bet it is better than a ten to one shot that you will never be sentenced to the penitentiary, and it is better than an eighty to one shot that you will never be hanged or electrocuted. That is, it is better than an eighty to one shot that you will be hanged or electrocuted."

MURDERS INCREASE; FEW ARE PUNISHED

Since Slaying of Gambler Rosenthal, American Prison Association Has Been Compiling Figures.

New York, August 4.—Recent crimes of violence, including the conspiracy resulting in Herman Rosenthal's death and the atrocious murders of two little girls, Julia Connors and Mary Harbuto, have aroused the American Prison Association, which is compiling a pronouncement against the courts.

"In New York City last year there were 119 cases of homicide, while in London, with a far greater population, there were only nineteen," says the report of the Prison Association, which is being compiled by the Court of Manhattan, and is being sent to the American Prison Association's committee on criminal procedure. Then he adds: "In the United States punishment for crime is slow and uncertain. In England it is swift and certain."

These recent crimes in New York City, which have stirred the country and caused comment in European newspapers, will be the subject of a special report by the Prison Association, advance sheets of which indicate that criminal procedure in the courts is to blame for the prevalence of such outlaws.

"Ten thousand homicides, crimes of violence, committed in the United States each year," says the head of the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, who is a leading criminologist active in the Prison Association, "one hundred and fifteen homicide crimes were committed in Chicago in 1909. Twenty of the same kind of crimes were committed for the same time in London, and London is four times the size of Chicago."

"Homicidal crime in the United States has increased 40 per cent since 1880. Thereof, the ratio of convictions is less than 10 per cent. The same ratio for Germany is 95 per cent. Homicidal crime in the United States exceeds the total of that of any ten civilized nations, outside of Russia."

From these and other statistics being compiled, and by Judge De Courcy's significant comparison with England, it is apparent to criminologists that the Prison Association intends to show that the courts are largely to blame for the prevalence of crime.

Nearly thirty persons are murdered each day in the United States, excluding Alaska and the inland dependencies. Not one murderer in four in the United States is brought to trial, according to the association's statistics, and not one in twenty-five of those brought to trial receives a death sentence.

One commentator on these figures reduces it to the parlance of the race track betting ring by declaring: "If you commit a murder it is better than a three to one shot that you will never be brought to trial. If you lose that bet it is better than a ten to one shot that you will never be sentenced to the penitentiary, and it is better than an eighty to one shot that you will never be hanged or electrocuted. That is, it is better than an eighty to one shot that you will be hanged or electrocuted."

MURDERS INCREASE; FEW ARE PUNISHED

Since Slaying of Gambler Rosenthal, American Prison Association Has Been Compiling Figures.

New York, August 4.—Recent crimes of violence, including the conspiracy resulting in Herman Rosenthal's death and the atrocious murders of two little girls, Julia Connors and Mary Harbuto, have aroused the American Prison Association, which is compiling a pronouncement against the courts.

"In New York City last year there were 119 cases of homicide, while in London, with a far greater population, there were only nineteen," says the report of the Prison Association, which is being compiled by the Court of Manhattan, and is being sent to the American Prison Association's committee on criminal procedure. Then he adds: "In the United States punishment for crime is slow and uncertain. In England it is swift and certain."

These recent crimes in New York City, which have stirred the country and caused comment in European newspapers, will be the subject of a special report by the Prison Association, advance sheets of which indicate that criminal procedure in the courts is to blame for the prevalence of such outlaws.

"Ten thousand homicides, crimes of violence, committed in the United States each year," says the head of the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, who is a leading criminologist active in the Prison Association, "one hundred and fifteen homicide crimes were committed in Chicago in 1909. Twenty of the same kind of crimes were committed for the same time in London, and London is four times the size of Chicago."

"Homicidal crime in the United States has increased 40 per cent since 1880. Thereof, the ratio of convictions is less than 10 per cent. The same ratio for Germany is 95 per cent. Homicidal crime in the United States exceeds the total of that of any ten civilized nations, outside of Russia."

From these and other statistics being compiled, and by Judge De Courcy's significant comparison with England, it is apparent to criminologists that the Prison Association intends to show that the courts are largely to blame for the prevalence of crime.

Nearly thirty persons are murdered each day in the United States, excluding Alaska and the inland dependencies. Not one murderer in four in the United States is brought to trial, according to the association's statistics, and not one in twenty-five of those brought to trial receives a death sentence.

One commentator on these figures reduces it to the parlance of the race track betting ring by declaring: "If you commit a murder it is better than a three to one shot that you will never be brought to trial. If you lose that bet it is better than a ten to one shot that you will never be sentenced to the penitentiary, and it is better than an eighty to one shot that you will never be hanged or electrocuted. That is, it is better than an eighty to one shot that you will be hanged or electrocuted."

BULL OVERTURNS AUTO

Estimates Its Head in Wreckage, Forty Thus Spared Being Crushed.

Richmond, Ind., August 4.—Five persons narrowly escaped death or serious injury here when a bull, maddened by the sight of a big red automobile, charged the car, overturning it into a ditch at the roadside.

Only the fact that the animal's head became fastened in the wreckage it is believed prevented the occupants of the car from being gored. The passengers in the car were C. E. Frye and four members of his family, who live in Middletown, O. All escaped with a few scratches and bruises.

The animal was so badly injured that it had to be shot.

Monster Tomato Vines.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Leitchburg, Va., August 4.—W. R. Camp, of this city, has thirty-one ponderosa tomato plants in his garden which average nine feet tall, and from which six bushels of tomatoes have already been taken, with three or four times that amount to be gathered. The vines average a pound each in size.

Annual Convention.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Richmond, Va., August 4.—The American State and City Bank Association will hold its annual convention at the Episcopal Church at Amherst Court-house on September 17 and 18.

National State and City Bank

Richmond, Virginia.
 Solicits Your Account.
 Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$600,000.
 Best Test for Forty Years.